				V										
ing notes up to that period to be						ued,		wember, 1847	Customs, (see Ex. Doc. No. 6, p. 2,) estimate			31,000,000 00 3,500,000 00		
were funded, the sum of						vhat	100	Of those the sum of \$3,228,350, which took no money out, did not diminish the indebted. ness of the Treasury, and therefore should Stock issues	Avails of Treasury notes and loans under act of July 22, 1846 : Stock issued for money bor-					
Difference 709 80					nent G)	14,	23,750	Amount actually reimbursed 3,296,550 00 posited	otes for specie d in funding n	de-	250,0	00 00		
The stock issued under that loan at that period stands thus: Stock issued for specie deposited					30, 1847.	\$1,3	23,200 32,550	sury notes issued under the act of January 28th, 1847. from the date of said act to the 1st of December, 1847. Amount of Treasury notes issued for specie de-	reasury notes ry 22, 1847 : d for money	oor-				-
ber 1, 1847 3,186,500					vious to O	octo- 3, 1	86,500	Amount of stock issued for money borrowed. 2,199,422 Treasury no cie deposi	otes issued for	pe- 5,	516,8	00 00	6,393,022 00	
Difference						., 1,1	43,356	Amount of notes reimbursed (not funded) deducted	otes issued und I in funding n 28, 1847 Treasury note	otes,	inder	act of vaila-	1,678,200 00	1
Hence it will be seen that the statement of the Secretary, in reference to the issues of notes and stock and the amount available on the 1st October, 1847, under the act of January 28, 1847, in the form adopted by him in statement G, should						and the	amount	That deducted from	ble December 1, 1847\$10 \$10 A statement exhibiting the amount of payment				3,522,528 55	1
have been On loan of 1847, loan of						550		Difference	from July 1	sury	notes r	une 3	0, 1848, includ- rsed and funded.	
Available on the 1st October, 1847						5,0 G) 4,0	079,950 636,394	For specie deposited	30, 1847, exclusive of Treasury notes reimbursed					13.5
From the foregoing statements it is clear that the amount						that the	amount	Amount reimbursed, and not funded 300 exclusive Estimated e quarters.	of Treasury rexpenditure for	otes r	eimbur aining	sed three	14,198,166 66 42,146,465 38	1,
Of the loan of 1847							750 55 950 00	Amount of notes outstanding Dec. 1, 1847 15,076,900 that were Stock issued for money borrowed 2,199,422 Treasury notes 2,810,750 Treasury notes	ane 30, 1847, funded otes funded du otes reimburse	ring s	aid tim	e	2,454,797 07 3,099,800 00	
Ditto per Secretary's report, statement G6,285,294 55						-	-	\$23,000,000 Treasury no	sent fiscal year funded otes funded du otes funded du and Novembe	ring s	aid tim	e ths of	500,650 00 1,770,378 00	
mai	ion o	ent H, in f the com that state	the mitte	report of the, also error is not tak	e Secretary neous; bu en into th	y, is, in it as the	the esti- balance	sucd under the act of January 28th, 1847, which were re- imbursed previous to December 1st, 1847. Amount reimbursed during the fiscal year ending	hat were fund otes funded du	ed		e	516,150 00 1,239,400 00 123,015,587 69	
bey bea	ond t	en obtaine he limits o ring into	d; a origin a c	and as this really contentritical examples of the contentritical examples of the contentrities of the contentritie	eport has a aplated, the sination of	already e e commi this sta	xtended ttee for- tement,	June 30th, 1847					\$10,235,930 24	
fere	nce b	etween the Secreta	e con ry of	the Treasu	the commi	ittee and	the re-	Whole amount reimbursed, (including those reimburse funded)	ed and fund hich had been	ed at	the Tr	vario	Treasury notes y of the United ous acts of Con-	36
Difference		Act of January 28, 184 For specie deposited To fund Treasury notes	Difference.	For specie deposited To fund Treasury notes.	Act of Ju		Tuble exhibiting to December 1,	which took no money out, did not diminish the	n July 1, 184 Whole		The second second	-	1847.	1
		eposited		eposited asury note	Act of July 22d, 1846		hibiting the ber 1, 1847	Amount actually reimbursed	amount re		the first q	the fiscal		
66					846.			loans, from July 1, 1846, to June 30, 1848. Customs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1847. \$23,747,864 66 Public lands	imbursed,		uarter of p	year endin		1
1.050.452	5,010,170 00	6,060,622 00		\$4,999,149 3,113,150	Report of Secretary.	50	amount of Stocks a showing also the	Miscellaneousdododo2,498,355 20 32 33 33 34 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35	amount reimbursed, including those		During the first quarter of present fiscal year During two months ending November 30, 18	fiscal year ending June 30, 1847		0 0 1
00				0 f5 3 3 3 4		Stock issued.	and Treasury amount of not	indebtedness of the Treasury, and therefore should be deducted	those fund		al year 30, 1847	, 1847		
	5,010,170 00	2,199,422 (2,810,750 (115,200 00	\$4,999,149 4 3,228,350 (3,113,150 (Report of Committee.	F	3 %	Stock issued for manor has	: 2 6% 10	81		*		1
	ě	00 13,63					des issued under outstanding and	Treasury notes in exchange for specie	\$9,581,175 6,109,578	\$6,524,900 00	785,050 00	\$4,228,350 00	Act of July 22, 1846. Reimbursed.	a E
		13,639,500 00		\$984,750 00	Report of Secretary.	Notes o	the	loans under act of January 28, 1847 : Stock issued for money borrowed	82 38	_		-		I
1.437		15,076,900 13,639,500	178	\$1,162,900 984,750	Rep	Notes outstanding	acts of July 22, 1846, an amount available at the	Treasury notes in exchange for specie	\$6,109,578 00	28,350 0	280,200 00	\$1,931,000 00	Act of July 2: 1846. Funded.	I I
400 00		900 00	178,150 00	900 00 750 00	Report of Committee.			For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848 : Customs, (see Ex. Doc. No. 6, page 2,) estimate		101	137	199	2, Act o	100
386.9		3,299,878	293,350	902,950 609,600	Report of Secretary.	Av		Miscellaneous do			730,850 00	\$1,132,550 00	Act of January 28, 1847. Reimbursed.	2 4 4
50 00		78 00 28 00	50 00	50 55 00 55	of Ty.	Available at T	Treasury at the	rowed		\$2,810,750 00	947.450	\$1,132,550	Act of Jan. 1847. Funded.	
		2,912,928		\$609,600	Report of Committee.	Treasury.	1847, previ	Avails of Treasury notes under act of January 28, 1847: Stock issued for money bornowed			7,450 00	550 00	an. 28, 17. ded.	
I	the	8 preceding	port	ion of this	report, the	main ob	ject has	posited		\$245, 225	28,678	\$193,697	Acts prior to 1846. Reimbursed.	8 0
port	in the	e report of	ed, a	out what the Secretary, and hard to b oing so, ho	and to shoe compreh wever, the	ow that ended an	that re-	Under act of Jan'ry 28, 1847 2,912,928 00 3,522,528 55		i	8 8	07		6
result of their calculations. With this view the committee beg						House t	he final	Per Secretary's report 4,202,828 55 Difference 680,300 00		\$70,478 00	22,478 00	\$36,250 00	Acts prior to 1846. Funded.	n n t
ments, marked A, B, C, D, and E. Table A exhibits the actual condition of the loan of July 22d, 1846, showing the amount of stock issued on loan originally— hat is, for specie deposited; the amount of stock issued in						stock is	nally—	A Statement exhibiting the amount of payments made at ing June	during the fiscal year end-			rsed.	Funded.	P
unding notes that had been issued under that act; the amount of Treasury notes issued for specie deposited also in payment of warrants; the amount of Treasury notes reimbursed, the amount of notes outstanding, and the amount available at the Freasury on the lat of December, 1847.						also in p	ayment sed, the	ing the amount of Treasury notes reimbursed, but not those funded. Expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1847. January 2	22, 1846			\$1,931,000 00 1,132,550 00	ľ	
Table B is in principle similar to Table A, but is confined to the loan of January 28, 1847. Table C is a general statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Treasury during two fiscal years, from July 1st,					o Table A,	pts and e	xpendi-	exclusive of Treasury notes reimbursed and funded				\$3,099,800 00	1 0	
Secretary, except that the loan accounts are stated in accordance with the calculations of the committee, as exhibited in the preceding part of this report, and leaving out the amount					oied from to ounts are s ommittee,	tated in	accord- oited in	Estimated expenditure for remaining three quarters	Amount actually reimbursed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1847 \$2,454,7			FI.		2 4 2
tunded. Table D is similar to table C, except that the amount of I motes funded is included. Table E exhibits the amount of Treasury notes reimbursed						the am	nount of	that were funded	Whole amount reimbursed during first quarter of present fiscal year—			rsed.	• Funded.	0 0 0
sury Notes issued under the act of July 22, 1846, from						0us acts 1847. Stock an 22, 1846	d Trea-	wember, 1847	Under act of July 22, 1846. \$1,5 Of notes issued under set of January 28, 1847 7 Of notes issued under prior			00 00	\$1,017,150 00 730,750 00	1
the 1st day of July, 1846, to the 1st day of December, 1847. Amount of Treasury notes issued for specie deposited						December e .\$1,704,	650 00	Deficiency				8 00	\$1,770,378 00	1
Amount of stock issued for money borrowed. 4,999,149 45 Whole amount						12,686,	949 45	This statement shows that the actual deficit at the Treasury sent fiscal	Amount actually reimbursed during first quarter of present fiscal year, exclusive of what were funded \$500,650 00			100		
Leaves							399 45 000 00	the Secretary of the Treasury in his report, exclusive of appropriations made at the present session, provided the actual expenditures do not fall short of the Secretary's estimated during the	Whole amount reimbursed		Funded.	-		
Leaves as available on the 1st December, 1847 609,600 55 Do. according to Secretary's report 902,950 55 Difference							950 55	Treasury, including the avails of Treasury notes and loans, from July 1, 1846, to June 30, 1848. Customs for fiscal year ending June 30, 1847, \$23,747,864 56	and Nov. 1847— Under act of July 22, 1846. \$785,050 00 Of notes issued under act of January 28, 1847 947,650 00 Of notes issued under prior		\$280,200 00 947,450 00	1		
							650 00	Public lands		\$1,	22,85 7\$5,55 239,40	0 00	11,750 00 \$1,239,400 00	1.5
Total							800 00	Whole amount for one year, exclusive of Treasury notes and loans	Amount actually reimbursed during the months of October and November, 1847.					
Amount funded							350 00	Avails of Treasury notes under act of July 22, 1846, during fiscal year ending June 30, 1847. Stock issued for money hor-	tober and November, 1847, exclusive of what were funded			-		
Stock issued for money borrowed. 4,399,149 45 Stock issued in funding Treasury notes. 3,228,350 00 9,390,399 45							149 45 350 00	rowed	this subject they did not expect to find the Treasury accounts to close and balance, without the variation of a cent, or a dollar, or even a few hundred dollars. They were aware that, in the multitude and variety of accounts necessary to be kept,					
		available		•••••		. 609, \$10,000,	000 00	Stock issued in funding notes 1,931,000 00 Avails of Treasury notes and loans under act of January 28, 1847: and the vast mistakes we it would be ing all the	and the vast amoust of business transacted at the Department, mistakes would sometimes occur, errors would creep in that it would be difficult, if not impossible to detect, notwithstanding all the care and attention that could be bestowed upon them. The committee were prepared and disposed to make			1		
	22, 1	sed, of the	Jul.	g the among which were is y 1, 1846, in gring the fisc	to December	r 1, 184	of July 7.	Stock issued for money bor- rowed\$1,323,200 00 them. The liberal allow Pressury notes in exchange the pancies between the pancies betwe	rance for irregulations the result laborious inve	are proportion de la constitución de la constitució	s of the ned by on, and	and do	isposed to make t but the discre- ommittee, after a report of the Se-	1 0 8
ing June 30, 1847. \$4,228,350 00 Do. during the first quarter of the present fiscal year. 1,511,500 00								Stock issued in funding notes 1,132,550 00 tude as to	require some	corre	ction o	r expl	of such magni- anation. In the committee dare	d
S.	TAX III	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Sec.	COLUMN TO SERVICE		Name of Street	-	The state of the s		1000	ALC: UNK	and the	THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	

36,250 00 hardly presume to hope that they have attained perfection and avoided allerros. On the contrary, the discrepancy between the 500,000 00 to 500,000 00 to 500,000 00 to 600,000 00 to 600,000

quarter of the present fiscal year, the committee had no positive data to rely upon, but as the statement in the Secretary's report, then referred to, embraced interest, and the committee being unable to discover any other amount that could appropriately be applied to that statement, they assumed the aforesaid sum to have been paid for interest.

There are various other errors in the different statements which compose the Secretary's report, but which the committee will not now take time to notice. With the view of giving the Secretary of the Treasury an opportunity of correcting any errors which may have been inadvertently committed, and of having the finances of the Government correctly and planly stated and brought down to the termination of the presentfiscal year, your committee respectfully submit the following resolutions:

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, was not aware of the existence of the report until this debate was sprung upon them. Upon looking at the report itself he found it to be one of the most extraordinary papers ever presented to this House. Suffering at the report are post at the report are corrected to this House. Suffering at the report are the report are corrected to this House. Suffering at the report are the report are corrected to this House. Suffering at the report are the report are the report are to research the found it to be one of the most extraordinary papers ever presented to this House. Suffering at the report are the report are the report are corrected in the termination of the Secretary of the Treasury, so the Treasury, so the Treasury, which the view of giving the Secretary of the Treasury, and papers are correct, and whether statements could not be made in a form less difficult and more easily to be comprehended, report, "Se.

Now, how, he would like to know, had the Committee on Polic Expenditures obtained jurisdiction? Who had authorized them to take charge of this subject, to ascertain what? Whether the statements of the Secretary of the Treasury.

of the present fiscal year, your committee respectfully submit the following resolutions:

*Resolved**, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby required to transmit to this House, as soon as may be convenient, a statement of the duties, revenues, and public expenditures during the last and the present fiscal years, ending June 30, 1848, scalusive of trust funds, according to the form of statement A, in the last annual report of the Secretary, specifying particularly and keeping separate the stock issued for specie deposited and that issued in tunding Treasury notes, and noting what amount of said stock was issued under the act of July 22, 1846; what amount under the act of January 28, 1847; what amount under the act of January 28, 1846; what amount under the act of January 28, 1846; what amount under the act of January 28, 1846; Treasury had been notified by any member of the committee that such an examination was going on [Laughter.] Gentlemen might laugh if they chose; it was perfectly characteristic of some gentlemen to undertake to laugh away questions which they dare not answer.

He read from the Rules of the House relative to the Committee on Public Expenditures:

for its consideration—
Mr. BEDINGER sail that, until the present session, the Mr. BEDINGER sail that, until the present session, the Committee on Public Expenditures had been considered, generally he believed, certainly by him, as a mere nullity. At the last session, if he was rigitly informed, that committee had not had a single meeting. But, all of a sudden, this same committee seemed to have sprung into great importance. From doing next to nothing, or nothing at all, it had suddenly commenced an elaborate attack on the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The report prepared by the committee contains some thirty-nine or forty pages. The simple history contains some thirty-nine or forty pages. The simple history of this report, so far as Mr. B. knew it, was that this elaborate report had been made and adopted by the committee before the Secretary of the Treasury had the slightest idea that any such thing was going on. [Laughter, and cries of "Ab, indeed;

what a shame!"]
Mr. B. said that what he had to ask of the House was, that the report might not be ordered to be printed as yet, but that time should first be allowed for the making of a mi-

nority report.

Mr. B. admitted that he had received some notice of some thing of the kind: there had been a sub-committee appointed by the committee, of which sub-committee he was appointed a member, and he had been notified of a meeting of the committee generally, but not of the sub-committee: he had not even known where the committee itself sat: nor had he had the least idea that a report so labored was to be offered in the House by that committee; but it was suddenly sprung on the committee, and had been at once adopted. He wanted fur-

ther time for the preparation of a counter report: and with this view he would move that the report be recommitted.

Mr. COBB, of Georgia, suggested a modification of the motion so as to print the report of the minority of the com-

motion so as to print the report of the minority of the committee, and let both reports go to the country together.

Mr. STROHM said that the report the had submitted to the House had been ordered by the Committee on Public Expenditures in the Treasury Department. The minority of the committee had had ample time to prepare any paper they wished to submit. The gentleman himself, from Virginia, who had just taken his sear, had had the majority's report in his own hands for two weeks, with full opportunity to examine it; yet he complained of the report as having been sprung on a sudden, and asked for time to make a minority report. If the House thought that further time ought to be allowed they would of course grant it. If the report conrted, numerous errors, there had certainly been sufficient time to expose them. Mr. S. would not say that there were no errors in it, but one thing he was entirely sure of, and that was that the Secretary's report contained not a few. That document would be found to be full of errors. The report from the committee was not an attack upon the Secretary, but simply a fair examination and exposition of the

errors to be found in his official report to the country.

The gentleman from Virginia was mistaken in saying that st session of Congress the committee had not sat at all; they had had meetings and sundry matters had been referred to them by order of the House.

Mr. COBB, of Georgia, asked whether the gen leman from

remajority report should go out together? The printing of the majority report would not be delayed a single hour. The migrang upon the House and the country, and it was impossible in the faction rose and said: majority report would not be delayed a single nour.

to imagine that the committee intended or design or ten days, and that was as soon and sooner than the public ten days, and that was as soon and sooner than the public so, it was kept entirely secret from the minority.

What could the gentle-

Mr. STROHM (continuing his reply) said he had stated

Mr. STROHM (continuing his reply) said he had stated the time that the minority of the committee had had to make a counter report, and he would leave with the House to decide whether they would defer the printing to give the minority with the way to do justice.

Mr. HALL replied he thought it wouldnot be better for his side of the House or the country that this report should be first printed, and an ex parte statement be spread before the country that the report should be first printed, and an ex parte statement be spread before the country that the report should be first printed, and an ex parte statement be spread before the country that this report should be first printed.

was not yet in existence—which would perhaps be written by somebody at some future period? The question was an entirely different one; the House could not judge until the report was presented whether it should be printed. If the report was presented whether it should be printed. If the report was presented, he certainly would vote to print it, unless there was something very objectionable, very much out of character in it, which he did not anticipate from this commit tee or any committee of the House; but he could not vote to print that or any other document until such document was proportunity of being heard when they hed their reasons to the Treasury; and drawn it within the vortex of their investigation. Let them go further and see how this had been flower of political martyrdom.—Cincinnati Chronicle.

One would imagine that the object of the report was flower of political martyrdom.—Cincinnati Chronicle.

The treasury and drawn it within the vortex of their investing to the flower of political martyrdom.—Cincinnati Chronicle.

Great Falling off to the exports of breadstuffs from the United States since September last, as compared with the previous year, to the world whether the Secretary of the Treasury had been print that or any other document until such document was opportunity of being heard when they held their sessions?

Mr. HUDSON. If it be true that the minority have had Mr. BEDINGER could not suffer this statement without

until ten days ago.
Mr. ROCKWELL. Has he not been informed?

Mr. HALL'S impression was that the Secretary of the Treasury had been informed of it within the last ten days. He wished to state further: he did not know how long the majority of the sub-committee had been engaged in preparing that report as the report of the majority of the committee. He knew that it was very long, embracing thirty-nine pages, more than half of which was taken up in difficult, intricate more than half of which was taken up in difficult, intricate calculations. Now, all that the minority of the committee desired was, that they might have a full and fair opportunity of examining these estimates made by the majority of the subcommittee, and if they were incorrect, to be permitted to show their incorrectness, and put the actual state of facts before the country. He for one had no objection to the publication of this majority report; he was anxious it should be published, he was accious if the Secretary of the Treasury had not dishe was anxious if the Secretary of the Treasury had not dis-charged his duties that the country should know it. On the other hand, if the Secretary of the Treasury had been assailed improperly, he wished it to be known, and that opportunity should be given to expose the errors of the majority of the committee. He wished, in one word, that "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," should go before the truth, the

printed mine and elicit the whole truth and put it before the country. Mr. ROCKWELL. Has not that report been in the pos-Mr. HALL. It has not.

Mr. ROCKWELL. Has not a copy of it been in posses son of the officers of the Treasury Department, Mr. HALL referred to Mr. BEDINGER for an answer.

Mr. STROHM replied he did not know that for himself he opportunity to examine it, and answer it, if they saw fit to attempt it? Whether the printing of the report would not be would be done.

Mr. HALL replied he thought it would not be better for his

the time that the minority of the committee had had to make a counter report, and he would leave with the House to decide whether they would defer the printing to give the minority more time.

Mr. HUDSON said it seemed to him that the motion suggested by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Cons) was a very singular one—a motion to print a document which was not yet prepared. He presumed that when the minority of that committee should make a report there would be no disposition on the part of the House to suppress it; but the idea of ordering a document to be printed which was not now in existence seemed to him very extraordinary indeed, and very objectionable. When a report was presented, and amotion was made to print, it was competent for any gentleman to call for its reading, and the reading would enable the House to to them, but they had gone beyond the extent of the Bunse to vote on a document which was not yet in existence—which would perhaps be written by somebody at some future period? The question was an entirely although the committee of the country that this report should be first printed, and an ex partle statement be spread before the country. That was not the way to do justice.

Mr. HUDSON said it seemed to him that the motion suggested by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Cons) was a very singular one—a motion to print a document which was not now in the print way, but all in vain—no sooner did they, go out one side than they came in the other. He had been referring to the extent of the purpose of enveying the to minority of that committee should make a report there would be not as very singular one—a motion to print a document which was not now in the print way, but all in vain—no sooner did they, go out one side than they came in the other. The traps they would not eat. He resolved would not eat. He resolved the committee on Public Expenditures, not for the purpose of enveying the ordering to the extent of the House of the House, and not intended to cludate and bring for this leads of the House of the tee or any committee of the House; but he could not vote to print that or any other document until such document was prepared. It seemed to him, while the gentleman from Georgia had shown his usual ingenuity, he had not presented a case which would bear examination at all. If any gentleman on this side of the House should move for the printing of a document which was not yet prepared, and which perhaps never would be, he presumed that gentleman would be among the very first to interpose his objection.

Now, suppose they ordered this report to be printed, and printed together with the minority report, which might be made at some futuse period, and suppose the minority should conclude not to make a report, what would become of this majority report? Why, it was ordered to be printed on a condition precedent which might never be compiled with.

Mr. COBB. You can limit them as to the time; require them to make their report within a given time. There is no difficulty about that.

Mr. HUDSON. If it be true that the minority bave had.

Mr. BEDINGES could not whow the truth, and publish to the world whether the Secretary of the Treasury had been correct in his statements, why had they not given him the correct his statements, why had they not given him the orrect his statements, why had they not given him the orrect his statements, why had they not given him the orrect his statements, why had they not given him the orrect his statements, why had they not given him the orrect his statements, why had they not given him the orrect his statements, why had they not given him the orrect his statements, why had they not given him the orrect his statements, why had they not given him the orrect his statements, why had they not given him the orrect his statements, why had they not given him the orrect his statements, why had they not given him the orrect has sected, why hold their sessions in secret, not only so far as the secretary of the Treasury—whose statements and allegations were under examination by them—was concerned, bu

Mr. HUBSON. If it be true that the minority have had this report in their hands for two weeks—

Mr. BEDINGER said the gentleman from Pennsylvania had not motice of go forth to the world, and the impression to be made that was intended, and had refused to attend its meetings. Ho said he knew nothing of the sort. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had notified him once or twice that the committee was intended, and had refused to attend its meetings. Ho said he knew nothing of the sort. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had notified him once or twice that the committee was intended, and had refused to attend its meetings. Ho said he knew nothing of the sort. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had notified him once or twice that the committee to consiste the pentleman from Missouri (Mr. Hall) two weeks?

Mr. ROCKWELD, of Connecticut, inquired of Mr. Basilvania had not idea of it; and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Hall) two weeks?

Mr. HUDSON is it is better that the post for his sintended, and had refused to attend its meetings. Ho said he knew nothing of the sort. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had notified him once or twice that the committee to consiste all winter.

Mr. ROCKWELD, of Connecticut, inquired of Mr. Basilvania had not its was intended, and had refused to attend its meetings. Ho said he knew nothing of the sort. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had notified him once or twice that the committee to consiste a sub-committee to consiste a sub-committee to consiste a sub-committee to consiste a sub-committee of this form of from souri (Mr. Hall) two weeks?

Mr. BEDINGER said the gentleman from Pennsylvania had notice of what though he wend his tolisome way, O'cr regions wild and weary—

Throughout Zabra's burning desert stray, O'r Asia's jungles dreary.

What though he vend that the was compelled to say the sub-committee to consiste a sub-committ

tion, however, he might state that no man had written one word or syllable of it but himself. He had collected the materials at the Treasury Department; he had told the officers there that he was about, as one of the sub-committee, to ex-amine the report of the Secretary of the Treasury; that he believed it contained erroneous statements, and some which, upon a close examination, would appear on its face.

upon a close examination, would appear on its face.

He was asked how long since he had first gone to the Department. He could not say precisely, but he believed more than two months since. He had to examine the books, &c., and they had given him every facility he had asked for.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, proceeded to comment on the fact that the gentleman from Pennsylvania had given no notice to the Secretary of the Treasury of the purpose of the majority of the committee to prepare this report.

Mr. STROHM said it never occurred to him that a committee or sub-committee of this House was required, as a part of their duty, to notify the Secretary of the Treasury of their intention to enter upon an examination of a report which the Secretary of the Treasury in the discharge of his duty made to this House at the commencement of the session. It would be

secretary of the I reasury in the discharge of his duty made to this House at the commencement of the session. It would be recollected, however, that some time after the Secretary's re-port had been before the country a communication was re-ceived from him apprizing the House that an error had been Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby required to turnish this House with a statement of the public debt on the 3th day of June, 1848, and such other statements in reference to Treasury actions at the expiration of the present fiscal year as is required by the 22d section of the act of January 28, 1847, entitled "An act authorizing the issue of Treasury notes, a Isan, and for other purposes," to be furnested at the commendement of each session.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Secretary of the Treasury, in making up his annual statements of the finances at the expination of the commencement of each session, to make those statements at the commencement of each session, to make those statements at the commencement of each session, to make those statements at the commencement of each session, to make those statements of the case reiders it practicable so to do.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Secretary of the Treasury, In making up his annual statements of the finances at the commencement of each session, to make those statements and the provisions and arrangements as may be necessary to add to the economy of the Departments and the accountability of the Committee on Public Expenditures, and also to report, from time to time, such provisions and arrangements as may be necessary to the House, and a speech upon it pointing out other errors. The gentlement opposite, the particular snd political to the expenditures of the committee on Public Expenditures and embrace into period of time, so far as the circumstances of the case reiders it practicable so to do.

Resolved, That the Committee on Printing be instructed to impure into the expenditures of the committee on Public Expenditures and embrace into period to the committee on Public Expenditures of the House, and a speech upon it pointing out other errors. The gentlement opposite, the particular snd political to the provisions and arrangements as may be necessary to the House, and a speech upon it pointing to the House of t

thought proper to investigate the statements of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. HALL. of Missouri, the floor being yielded, in further reply to the question of Mr. Rockwell, stated his recollection to be that the report of the majority had been in his possession and that of the gentleman from Virginia about two weeks from last Monday.

Mr. ROCKWELL, of Connecticut, interposed further to inquire whether the gentleman from Virginia was not one of the sub-committee appointed by the committee, and whether that was not more than two months since?

Mr. BEDINGER, (in his seat.) I will answer.

Mr. HALL. The gentleman from Virginia was on the sub-committee. I do not know how long since the resolution appointing them was adopted.

Mr. ROCKWELL. Was it not known to the officers of the Treasury Department?

Mr. HALL did not know. But his impression was that the Secretary of the Treasury knew nothing about the matter until ten days ago.

Mr. ROCKWELL. Has he not been informed?

Mr. STEWART, of Pennsylvania, wished to ask the gentleman from Alabama if he intended to be understood as say-ing that it was the duty of a committee of this House to go to officers of this Government or to other functionaries to get from them a report to sustain a report which such officers might have made to Congress?

Mr. HOUSTON. Not at all.

Some further debate and conversation ensued, in which Mesers. HOUSTON, BURT, J. R. INGERSOLL, and some others took part, which was brought to a close by the expiration of the morning hour.

THE "BARNBURNERS" AND "OLD HUNKERS."

The term Barnburners is known only as significant of a faction in the Democratic party; but hundreds ask what does it mean; how did it originate?

The origin of the term barnburner was, we believe, this In the State of New York it is well known that politics were for very many years arranged and directed by a class of men Country.

Then what did they propose? They were engaged in called the Albany Regency. They held the State offices and preparing a minority report; it was not yet completed; they believed they could get it ready in ten days; if they did not time begat jealousy and opposition. The young and new this sort of political aristocracy; and many of the old ones, who had fought long unrewarded, took sides with them. This manifested itself in the Legislature. A radical faction was formed, and the great point of dispute was, as it has always been, the offices. "Ah, (said the radicals) what right have these old fellows-these hunkers-to be forever sucking Mr. BEDINGER said he thought it very probable it had; at the public crib, while not a teat remain for us?" It was a but at the same time not one particle of notice had been given sore grievance and a trying time. What could be done? to the Secretary of the Treasury while they were preparing it. Nothing seemed possible. The Hunkers held on with a grip ferred to them by order of the House.

Mr. COBB, of Georgia, asked whether the gen leman from Pennsylvania would have any objection that the minority and the had adopted it, the Secretary should not know it. But the had adopted it, the Secretary should not know it. But this report should go out together? The printing of the this report had been sprung upon the committee as it had been sprung upon the committee as it had been that "a bird in the hand was worth two in the bush." At

"Mr. Speaker : I see that the gentlemen who hold the Regency power have taken their course, and are not to be minimizers would be able to set it up. What could the gentleman find to object against such an arrangement?

Mr. STEWART, of Pennsylvania, inquired whether, if
this report were printed, it would not give every gentlemen an
out at one corner than they come in at the other. Sir, I see no way to get them out but to serve them as some fellow did the rats. He was troubled excessively by rats in his barn: he tried all sorts of ways to get them out; he set traps for them; he got a terrier dog, he sent in a weasel, and he put poison in their way; but all in vain—no sooner did they, go

bushels of corn. This is an alarming falling off, and fully explains the reason why the tide of specie sets so strongly from this country. The exports of flour from the United States since September were 156,672 barrels, last year 1,850,446; meal 89,925 barrels, last year 541,719; wheat 215,139 bushels, last year 1,700,153; corn 2,634,896 bushels, last year 12,494,735.

POPOCATAPETL. - The statement that a number of American officers had ascended Mount Popocatapetl in Mexico, has recalled, by the recurrence of the outlandish name, a paraphrase of Horace's twenty-second ode written by Jons Oursey Apans in 1836, in which the name is oddly introduced.

The Man, in virtue's garb arrayed, Of Christian Truth, a liver, Needs not the sharp Toledo blade,